



इन्दौर कौटिल्य एकेडमी



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प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं के लिए सर्वश्रेष्ठ संस्थान

सामान्य अध्ययन / GENERAL STUDIES

निर्धारित समय:
Time Allowed: online

अधिकतम अंक
Maximum Marks

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रोल नं. Roll No: _____ दिनांक (Date) 28/8/21

परीक्षा का माध्यम
(Medium of Exam) English

विद्यार्थी के हस्ताक्षर
(Student's Signature) [Signature]

प्रश्न - पत्र के लिये विशिष्ट अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें :

- इसमें 3 प्रश्न हैं तथा सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- प्रश्नों में शब्द सामा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Question Paper Specific Instructions

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions :

- There are 3 question and all the questions are compulsory.
- The Number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- Answer must be written in the medium authorized in the admission certificate which must be started clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provide.
- No marks will be given for answer written in a medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

कुल प्राप्तांक (Total Marks Obtained) _____

टिप्पणी (Remarks) _____

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

Part - A

1 A

Mehargarh is a Neolithic site lies on the Kacchi plain of Balochistan, Pakistan.

1 B

The struggle for power over 'Kannauj' between Gurjaputra Harsha, Rashtrakuta and Pala dynasties known as tripartite struggle

1 C

Sultanganj Buddha is a representation of Siddharth Gautama, sculpture is in standing pose.

1 D

Zain-ul-Abidin, eighth sultan of Kashmir ruled about 50 years known as Akbar of Kashmir

1 E

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ख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

- F Battle of Chausa took place between mughal Emperor Humayu and Sheer Shah Suri in 25 june 1539
- G
- H Khilafat Committee was formed in 1919 under leadership of Ali Brothers, & Mawlana Abul Kalam Azad
- I Ambika Chaman Mazumdar was an Bengali Indian politician, who was the president of 31st session of Indian national congress in 1916
- J Jogeshwari Devi fair is held in Chanderi, Ashoknagar in the month of Chaitra
- K Ashrafī Mahal is built facing the Jami Masjid at Mandu

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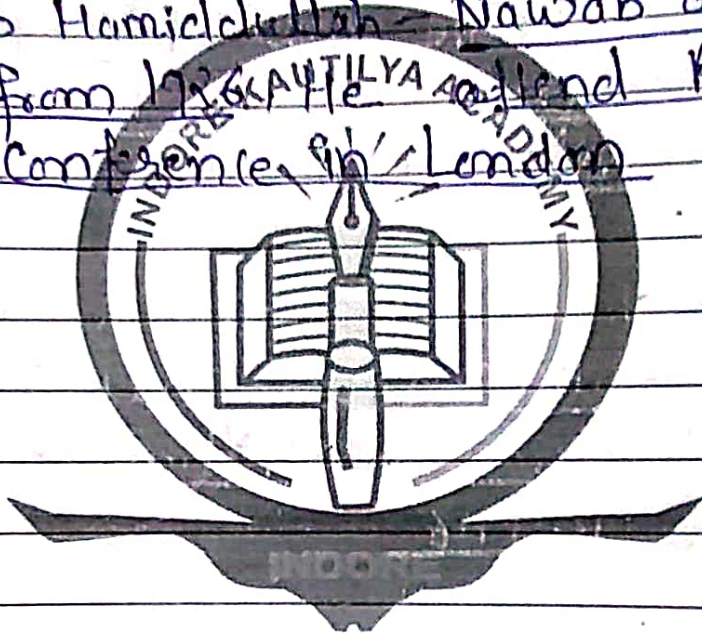
L

Raisen fort was built in 11th century AD, has four palaces namely Badal Mahal, Rohini Mahal, Ibrahaan Mahal and Hawa Maalo Mahal

M

Nawab Hamidullah - Nawab of Bhopal, ruled from 1763 to 1819 and Round Table Conference in London

N



O

A

Harappan civilization is one of the earliest civilisation of the world and known as Bronze age. The forms of art found from various sites of civilization include sculptures, seals, pottery, gold ornaments, terracotta figures.

- Stone Statues - Bewarded man, Male Torso
- Bronze Casting - (Lost wax technique) -
Dancing girl, Bull
- Terracotta - Mother Goddess
- Seal of Pashupati
- Pottery - Painted earthen jars

2 B

- The administration under Gupta empire was largely dependent upon the old bureaucratic form of administration, they organized it much systematically and elaborately.
- Administration work was undertaken by a board of advisers.
 - Each city administration had a council body.
 - The powers of king were more restricted and he was advised to rule with the help of ministers and respect their decision.
 - Lawmakers drew clear line between civil and criminal law for the 1st time.

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

| | |
|-----|---|
| २ C | <p>The Second battle of Panipat was fought on November 5, 1556 between the Hem Chandra vikramaditya (Hemu), hindu general of Adil Shah Suri and the army of mugal emperor Akbar (akbar didn't participated in war, he was 13 year old only). Hemu was the favorite to win the war but since he killed the enemy it demolished the moral of soldiers. Battle ended in a decisive victory of Akbar and it re-established the mugal rule in India.</p> |
| २ D | <p>After the death of Shivaji his son Sambhaji became next Chhatrapati of marathas. Aurangzeb found death of Shivaji as opportunity to win Maratha empire. In 1681 he marched to deccan with huge army to conquer maratha and it started "Maratha war of independence" which continued for 27 years. But Aurangzeb incapable to take maratha empire till his last breath.</p> |

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

1 E In 19 C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swaraj party within the Congress to argue for a return to Council politics.

Aim of Swaraj party.

- Attaining dominion status and Swaraj
- Obtaining the right to frame a Constitution and control over the currency
- Obtaining provincial autonomy and controlling the local government
- Having an assembly for propaganda outside the country.



2 F After withdrawal of ist non-cooperation movement several section of people attracted toward the Communist ideology

Kepkanpur Conspiracy Case was also against the youth Communists named MN Roy, Nalini Gupta, Ghulam Hussain were caught by britishers and tried for conspiring against the Government

This case was responsible for introduction of Communism to Indian public.

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

2 G

In 1930 Mahatma Gandhi organized the Dandi March to start Salt Satyagraha. At this time tribal of Ghoda-dongri (Betul) also demanded for their right over forest and other resources. During this satyagrah tribes put blanket in their shoulder and stick in their hand, come out of the jungle in leadership of Nijjan Singh karku and Banjari Singh karku.

2 H

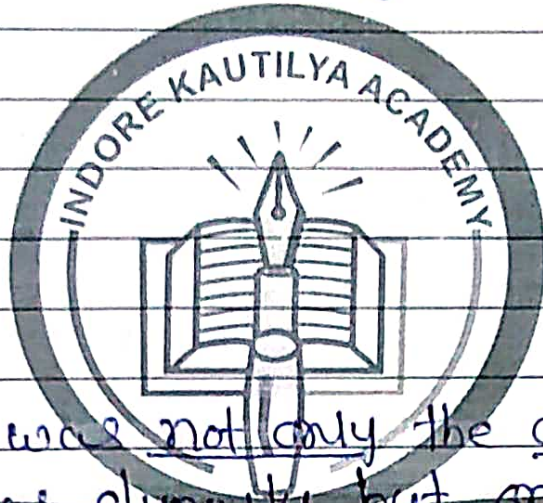
The Bharat Stupa in Satna district of madhya pradesh have been first built by the maurya king Ashoka in 3rd century BC, but many work were apparently done during shunga period in 2nd century BC.

They contain numerous birth stories of the Buddha's previous lives, or jataka tales. They are in large and round medallions shape.

Queen Maya's dream, preceding the birth of the Buddha, a major theme on the

scalling of Bharhut Stupa.

2 I Pradyota is the founder of the Pradyota dynasty and ruler of magadha. This is the second dynasty who ruled over magadha.



2 J Raja Bhoj was not only the greatest king of ~~parma dynasty~~ but one of the great king of India. He had equally command over arms as well as literature

war - He defeated kaluri-chedi, Chalukya - Solanki and many others

• Literature - he is best known for patrons of arts, literatures and science. He wrote 23 books and established Bhojshala

• Architectural Contribution - He found the city Bhojpal, construct big Shiv temple at Bhojpur

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

His reputation was so great that 500 years after him, Krishna Dev Rai of Vijayanagara also called himself as "Abhinav Bhoj" means "New Bhoj"

3 A

Buddhism religion is based upon the teaching life experiences of Siddharth Gautam. At the age of 29 he left home and adopted lifestyle of asceticism and discipline. Ashoka, great king of Mauryan dynasty of India. His vigorous patronage of Buddhism during his reign. He was a successful leader but bloody conquest of Kalinga on east coast, he renounced armed conquest and adopted a policy that is "Conquest by Dharma".

The basic tenets of Ashoka's Dhamma were based on Buddhist principle of non-violence. Edicts found in Afghanistan and Pakistan prove that 'Ashoka Dhamma' reached to this part of the world. They highlight Ashoka's activity as Buddhist disciple.

• His Dhamma helped in the development of local languages and scripts.

• He sent missionaries not only to South India but also to Ceylon, Burma, China and other countries. Ashoka's son Mahendra and daughter Sanghamitra, who was sent to Ceylon, planted there a branch of original Boohi tree.

• Ashoka convened the 3rd Buddhist Council at Patliputra to strengthen the Sangha, where philosophical interpretation of the Buddhist doctrine were collected into Abhidhamma Pitaka, and three pitakas came to be known as Tripitaka.

• A massive work on architecture started during Ashoka's reign. The rock-cut architecture was introduced. Stupas, viharas, pillars were built in large number not only in India but across the world.

Ashoka propagate the message of ahimsa, nirvana. Thus common man during that time was relieved from ritualistic cumbersome practices of then existing religions across the world.

3 B

After death of Aurangzeb, the mughal empire became weaker and was disse and cl by 1764, after battle of buxar. Though mughal emperors did try but their rule extended till the boundary of red fort.

Causes of the decline

- The Suspicious Heart of Aurangzeb which did not allow both any of his sons or nobles to be capable. His Spiritual bigotry which lost him the loyalty of the people and resulted in the con of Jats, Satnamis, Sikhs.

- The Successors of Aurangzeb proved incapable and degenerate. That sealed the destiny of the empire. After him no mughal emperor deserved to be an emperor. Most of them have been addicted to wine and women.

- Most of the nobles have been incapable and if every any one of them was capable he was not loyal to the empire and

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

Carved out unbiased kingdom for himself

- Military weakness
- The weak point of the later mughals led to treachery and group politics at mughal court. The nobles divided themselves mainly in two group - (1) Group consisting of foreign muslim (2) Group of Indian muslim

- Revolts were in stream and forget about the administration of the north during Aurangzeb, put extra burden on the resources of empire. Then licentious life of later mughals, breakdown of administration and loot of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah broke the backbone of mughal empire.

- Unnecessary war against marathas for 27 years drained the economy "which can't kill you, make you stronger" become true for marathas, so mughal fall and maratha dominance started

3 C

Mahatma Gandhi has made certain demand on behalf of the whole Indian National Congress to the British government. when the demand was not fulfilled; the civil Disobedience movement was launched in 1930.

Event took place during civil disobedience movement -

- Movement began with Gandhi's march from Sabarmati to Coastal town of Dandi in Gujarat. on april 6 1930 Gandhi reached dandi where he 'broke the salt law' by making from sea water.

- All classes and categories of people were now asked to not only be uncooperative to britishers but also break unjust colonial laws.

- Following Gandhi's footsteps:

- C. Rajgopalchari in tamilnadu led similar march from Trichinopoly to

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

vecharanyam to break the salt law. Sarojini Maldu led the movement in Daxasana in Gujarat.

• As soon as the movement started all important leaders including Gandhiji and Nehru were arrested and several newspaper remained

• During the movement, salt was manufactured in many areas, foreign cloth, local boycotted liquor shop were picketed and peasants refused to pay revenue. Large number of village official also resigned and forest laws were violated.

The Government started negotiations with Gandhi (who was in Yerwada jail of Pune) to bring an end to the movement. This resulted in signing of pact between Lord Irwin (Viceroy of India) and Gandhi which come to be known as the "Gandhi-Irwin Pact"

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 | D | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bhimbetika rock shelters are located in the Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh inside Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary. This is archaeological site of the Paleolithic age. |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr V.S. Wankar discovered these caves in 1958 |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This rock shelters are declared a world heritage site in 2003 |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These entire region comprise more than 750 caves |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These cave paintings show tremendous similarity to the original rock paintings of the Savanna region of Australia, |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the painting done by pygmies of the Kalahari desert which meant during this time period some social lifestyle is practised all over world |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These painting demonstrate the lifestyle and everyday activities of our ancestors. |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various community activities like birth |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> burial, dancing, religious rites, hunting |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> |

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

Scenes, animal fighting and merry-making also pictured in these painting

• Pictures of animal like rhinoceros, tigers wild buffalo, bear, antelopes, boars, lions elephant etc. also described which meant people of that time familiar with this animal very well.

• The colors of the painting at Bhimbetka have skillfully avoided the vagaries of time. Natural red and white pigments are common colors used in painting which is made up of flowers or color of flower and vegetables

Painting in Bhimbetka Caves do not belong to one period but were prepared during several intervals. Oldest painting is believed to be 1 lakh years old. Early man expressed his feelings like conquests, fear, submission community through these paintings. This give information about their clothing, culture, nomadic and agricultural lifestyle.

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 | € | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tomar dynasty ruled between the 8th and 12th Century AD in parts of present-day Delhi and Haryana • The Tomars were the feudatories of the <u>Pratiharas</u>. • <u>Anangapala I</u> founded Tomar dynasty in 8th Century AD • Anangpal established and populated Delhi during his reign • Anangpal Tomar was succeeded by his grandson "Prithviraj Chauhan" • Chauhan captured Delhi in the middle of 12th Century and the Tomars became their feudatories |
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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



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Part-A

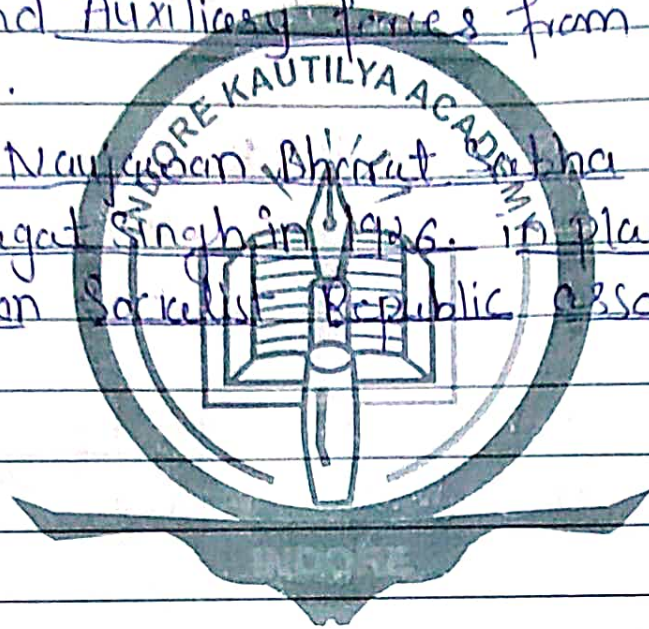
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| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 1 | A | The Periplus of Erythraean sea is a Greek Periplus describing navigation and trading opportunities from Roman Egyptian ports to Northeast Africa and India. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 2 | B | Mahabhashya was written by Patanjali. It is an <u>Sutra</u> of Sanskrit grammar. <u>from P. Panini's</u> <u>adise.</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 1 | C | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 1 | D | Mubarak khilji was the <u>child of Alauddin khilji</u> and <u>third and last ruler of khilji dynasty</u> . |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 1 | E | Gaz-i-Sikandari was introduced by Sikandar lodhi. It is <u>32 digits</u> for measuring <u>cultivated field</u> . |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 1 | F | New currency introduced by Sher Shah was " <u>Dam</u> ". <u>one rupee was divided into 40 dams</u> . |

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1 61 The Indian National Association also known as Indian association, first organized organization founded in British India by Surenchomadh Banerjee

1 11 Surya Sen found the group of young revolutionaries. this group raid the armory of the police and Auxiliary forces from Chittagong armory.

1 I Punjab Naujawan Bhawan Sabha was founded by Bhagat Singh in 1926. in place of Hindustan Socialist Republican Association.



1 J

1 K Seth Govind Das was an independence activist and distinguished parliamentarian from Jabalpur and famous Hindi author.

1 L

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

1 M

Dilwara Khan Ghori was the governor of Malwa during reign of Firuz Shah Tughlaq, a later he declare himself independent and shift his capital from Dhar to Mandu and renamed as "Shahjahanabad"

1 N

Jhujar Singh Bundela was son of Bir Singh Bundela of Orchha who he continue fought against Shahjahan

1 O

Buland Shah was a Gond king and founded the Nagpur city

2 A

The condition of women had a sharp decline in the Later Vedic Period. The political rights were denied to them and they no longer were allowed to attend the assemblies. The custom of child marriage and polygamy started during the later Vedic period. The participation of women with her husband in religious rites also snatched. Son was considered as hope of family and daughter as misery.

2 B

Gandhara region

Taxila

Gandhara art

found during 1st and 2nd century AD.

It originated during the reign of Indo-Greek rulers.

• Proctor of this school were Sakas and Kushans, specially Kanishka.

• Main theme was the new form of Buddhism Mahayanism. In this art moulding human body in a realistic manner with minute attention to physical features like muscles, moustache and curly hair is made.

2 C

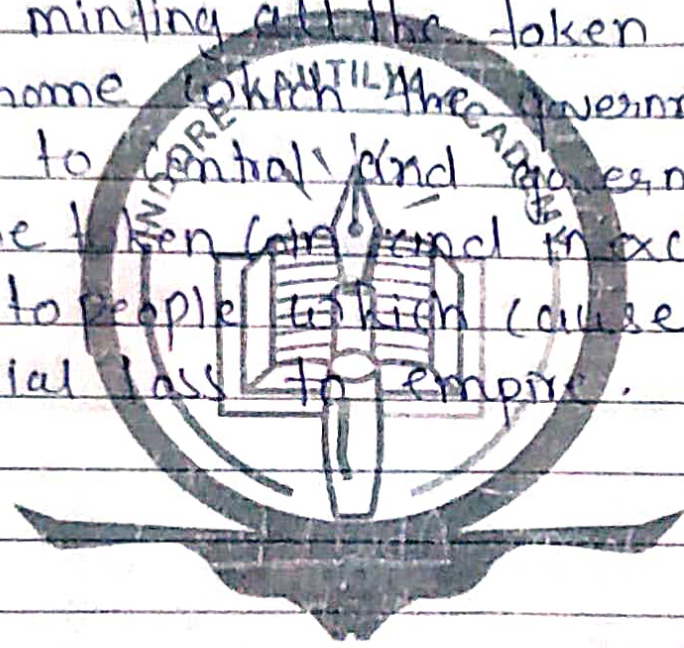
Ain-i-Akbari was written by Akbar's court historian Abul Fazal. In Persian language. It deals with Akbar's administration, households, army, revenues and geo-politics of his empire. It provide reach detail about the tradition and culture of the people of India. Also describe about details of crops yields, prices, wages, market of Akbar empire.

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२ D

Mohammad-Bin-Tughlaq was the Sultan of Delhi from 1325-1351. After his failed expedition to Deogiri he issued token currency which is made up of brass and copper whose value is equal to gold and silver coin. Later people started illegal minting of the token coins in their home which the government was unable to control and government take back the token coin and in exchange give silver to people which cause heavy financial loss to empire.

२ E



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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

१ F On 8 August 1942 from Gowaliya Tank Bombay, Quit India movement started by Gandhiji in non-violent form. But soon many main leaders were arrested by Britishers and later it became leaderless and convert into mass movement which is lead by mass. Due to this people express their anger to form a huge crowd attack on Police station, Railway station National flags were hoisted in Government building which made the strong pillar to get freedom on immediate base.

२ G Amarkantak is situated in Anuppur district of madhyapradesh situated on Maikal mountain range origin of India's three main river Narmada, Son, Jahila. Amarkantak is both glorious pilgrim hub and hill station for nature lover. It has good connectivity of Indian railway, now MP tourism has done good work to established this as a holiday destination. weather of this area is pleasant all over the year. This

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
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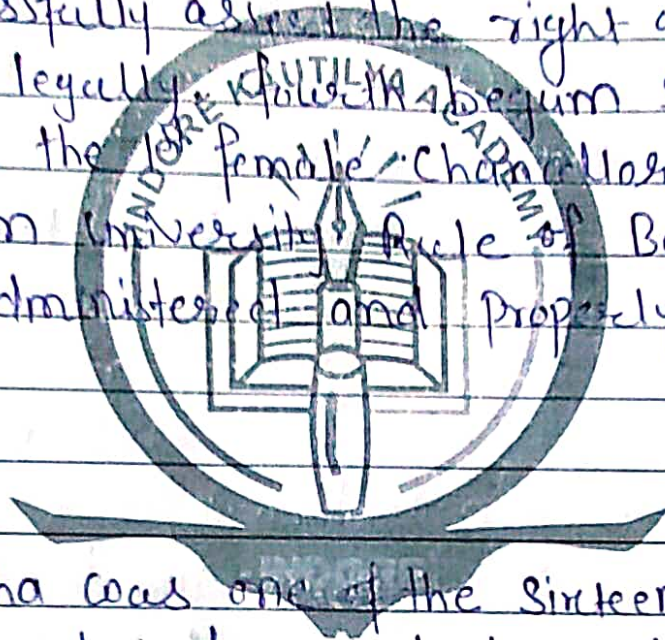
| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | made this destination favorite for people of India. This region contain alot of medicinal plants. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| २ | H | <p><u>Non-cooperation</u> movement was decided in Nagpur session of Congress and started in January 1921 and Jabalpur became it's epicentre in Madhya Pradesh. Prabhakar Dandray led the movement in madhya Pradesh. In 1922 burning this foreign clothes were burnt in front of Sehore police station which come under Bhopal State.</p> |
| 2 | I | <p>Kalchuri dynasty was founded by Vam Devraj in Tewar Jabalpur later kokkam-I of this dynasty found the city tripurei and made his capital. They are parallel to Parmar dynasty. King Rajkarn of kalchuri dynasty known as Nepelian of Hind. They followed the an era called 'Kalchuri Samvat'. Kalchuri administration was public welfare oriented.</p> |

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

2 J

107 years of Golden Reign between 1819-1926, four brave women ruled over the princely state of Bhopal. These Despite opposition from powerful male claimants, Begums stood strongly and became successful. Audasia Begum was the 1st woman in South-Asia to successfully assert the right of muslim women legally. Mumtaz Begum Sultan Jahan became the female Chancellor of Aligarh muslim university. Rule of Begums was very administered and properly managed.



3 A

Magadha was one of the sixteen Maha-janapadas which flourished shortly before the time of Gautam Buddha. An out of sixteen Magadha, Kosala, Vatsa and Avanti rose into prominence and engaged in the struggle for the supremacy.

Magadha Imperialism was the result of the effort of enterprising and ambitious ruler like Bimbisara, Ajatshatru Ashoka and Mahapadma Nanda. Magadha

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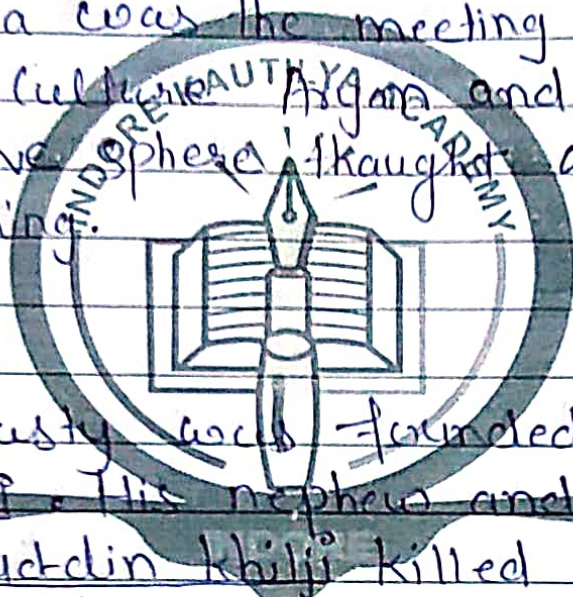
मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | emerged victorious and established itself as the supreme power because - |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | • <u>Geographical factor</u> - It lay on the main route which connect East India to west India. So they easily control trade of two region. Rajgir (Capital) was surrounded by five hill which could not be attacked in war. Availability of elephant which used in war against enemy. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | • <u>Agricultural factor</u> - It was encircled by the Ganges, Son and Champa due to this land were very fertile and lands yielded multiple crop in year. River also helped in trade. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | • <u>Mineral Resources</u> - Minerals were the extra source of power and prosperity. Iron became an important metal for making implements, plough shears and weapons for war. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | • <u>Political factor</u> - Magadha having great ministers and diplomats like Kautilya |

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Rachha Gupta without them Magadha power would have suffered. Ruler make matrimonial alliances to other Mahajanpadas so that they get support easily in war situation. Military organization was great in Magadha.

• Magadha was the meeting ground of two opposite cultures, Aryan and non-Aryan which gave birth to a synthesis of philosophy and teaching.



B Khilji dynasty was founded by Jalal-ud-din Khilji. His nephew and son-in-law Ala-ud-din Khilji killed him and announced himself as ruler of Delhi.

He expanded his territory into the peninsula of India within a short span of time. Achievement of Ala-ud-din Khilji was -

• Administrative Reform - He was a strong and efficient ruler. He setup a strong central government and make himself the highest authority of State. He appointed

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

Spies on nobles and enemy. He prohibited wine and gambling.

• Military Reform - He maintained a strong and huge standing army. He introduced the system of branding of horse (dagh) and maintenance of descriptive register of soldiers to prevent of the and corrupt practices. He abolished the jagir system and paid the soldiers in cash.

• Revenue Reform - He introduced scientific method to measurement of land and imposed heavy taxes on the Sardars, jagirdar and Ulama's. Taxia had imposed on non-muslim.

• Economic Reform - He introduced the market regulation to help soldiers and price of all articles of common use were fixed. Seprate department and special official were there to regulate market.

Alauddin khilji possessed an unlimited lust of conquest and achieved

Success at conquest. His ideal was Alexander the great. His reign is famous for series of conquests leading to the expansion of Muslim rule to South India. He invaded Gujarat, Chitor, Malwa, Mandu, Deogiri. He was a great ruler and administrative reformer.



3 C • The Indian National Congress was founded at Bombay in 1885. Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, Bal Gangadhar Tilak were early leaders of Congress.

• Retired British official A.O Hume played important role in bringing Indians from various regions together.

• Formation of INC was an effort to nation building.

Important Sessions

• 1st Session held at Bombay in 1885
President: W.C. Banerjee, formation of INC

• 3rd Session - Calcutta Madras in 1887
President - Syed Balruddin Tayabji, first

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | muslim president |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | • 4 th session - Allahabad in 1888 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - George Yule, first English president |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | • 1896 : Calcutta. President - Rahimtullah Sayani |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - National Song 'Vande mataram' sung for the first time by Ravindranath Tagore |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | • 1901 : ^{Bombay} Calcutta. President - Gokhale |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - formal proclamation of Swadeshi movement |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | • 1907 : Surat. President - Rash Bihari Ghosh |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Split of Congress in moderates & Extremist |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | • 1911 : Calcutta. President - B.N. Dhar |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - 1 st time 'Jai Garam' Song in Congress session |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | • 1916 : Lucknow. President - A.C. Majumdar |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unity between moderate and extremist |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Lucknow Pact Signed between Congress and muslim league |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | • 1917 : Calcutta. President - Annie Besant, 1 st women president of Congress |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | • 1920 : Calcutta. President - Lala Lajpat Rai |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Gandhiji moved non-cooperation resolution |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | • 1922 : Gaya. President - C.R. Das |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - formation of Swaraj party |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | • 1924 : Belgaum. President - M.K. Gandhi |

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | only session presided over by Gandhiji |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | • 1928: Calcutta. President - Motilal Nehru - formation of All India Youth Congress |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | • 1929: Lahore. President - J.L. Nehru - Civil disobedience movement was launched - 26 January observed as independence day |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | • 1938: Haripur. President - Subhas Chandra Bose - National planning committee was setup |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | • 1939: Tripura. President - Rajendra prasad - Subhas Chandra Bose formed forward Bloc |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | • 1940: Ramgarh. President - Abul kalam Azad - civil disobedience movement was launched |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Least session of Congress was held Mathura in 1946 and J.B Kripalani was the president. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 3 D Tourism in madhyapradesh has been attraction of India because of its location in center of country and well connecting transportation. Three sites of madhyapradesh is declare as world heritage site by UNESCO |

1. The Khajuraho Group of Temple - listed as heritage site since 1986. Khajuraho is present in Chhatepur district of Madhya Pradesh. It has country largest group of Hindu and Jain temple. Famous for their erotic sculptures. It is made by Chandel rulers. Group of temple divided into 2 groups eastern and western. Out of 85 temples only 22 temple survived now. The important, largest and tallest is Kameswara Mahadeo temple. Dulhadeo, Chaturbhuj. temples are very beautiful and well finest temples.

2. Sanchi Stupa - Sanchi is situated in Raisen district of M.P. It is listed as heritage site in UNESCO list since 1989. Sanchi Stupa was 1st discovered by British Captain Edward and it was rediscovered by John Marshall. It is one of India's primary Buddhist sites and contains some of the oldest stone structures in country. It reflect Indian architect from Mauryan era to

medieval era. Sanchi complex is famous for the Mahastupa, Ashoka pillar and inscription written on them, torans (gateway). Mahastupa was build by Ashoka in 3rd Century B.C. Stupas are semi-spherical domes with square bases that contain small receptacles for relics.

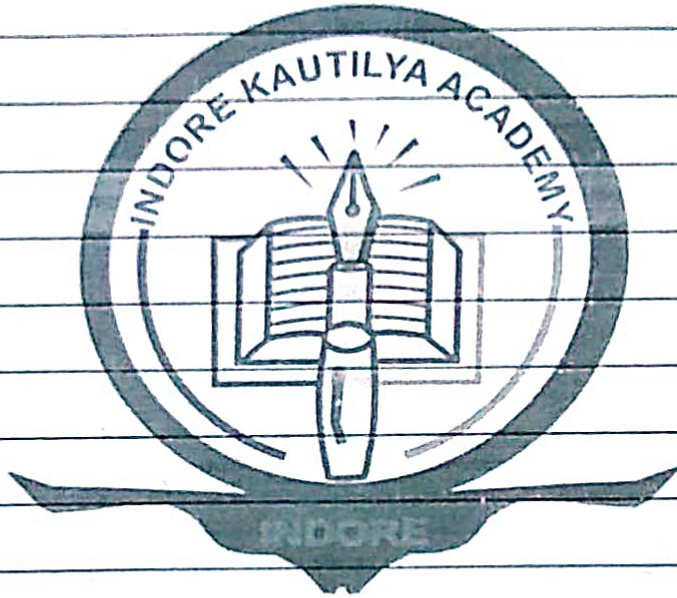
3. Bhimbetka Rock Shelters: It is an archaeological site in Raisen district of MP. It UNESCO declared it a world heritage since 2003. It was discovered by V.S. Wakadkar. It consist of seven hill and 750 rock shelters. Some shelters were inhabited by Homo erectus more than 1 lakh year ago. There is so many paintings which is combination of natural color with stone and plant leaves. Animal figures is prominent in these painting which gave information about daily activities, habitat, social life of people of Paleolithic periods.

Bhedaghat and Satpura tiger reserve make it to the tentative list of UNESCO heritage.

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

3 E



प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

